

The Times' Daily Short Story.

AT THE PAVILION

(Original.)

In a gambling tent in the wild west were gathered such a crowd as one finds beyond the borders of civilization. There were teamsters, cow punchers and a sprinkling of men fairly well dressed.

The game was one most commonly played in those parts—faro. The dealer, a redheaded, sandy bearded man in a woolen shirt, sat at one end of the table dealing cards from a tin box, while the patrons of the "pavilion," as it was called, placed their money on other cards arranged in oval form on the table.

All were too absorbed in the play to notice the entrance of a man who under other circumstances would have been noticeable even in that motley crowd. His clothes were in tatters; his sunken cheeks and eyes told a story of long continued hunger. Shuffling up to the faro table, he chose a card on which to bet and, opening his clenched fingers, placed a silver dollar upon it.

The dealer was proceeding with the usual precision—exposing the card that was to win or lose, gathering in the money "the house" had won and paying that which was lost like a slowly working piece of mechanism grinding out the fate of those who came within its feeder. He had just gathered in his gains on the card exposed when the stranger put down his coin. First casting his eye over the board, the dealer exposed the next card. It was a winner for the stranger. Not only was his dollar still his own, but the dealer laid five more dollars beside it.

When the bets had been settled it was noticed that the stranger left his money just as it was on the card he had placed his first bet. It won again.

The dealer laid \$30 on it, settled up the other bets and went on with the deal. Again the stranger won. There was a hum of interest in the matter as the dealer coolly laid \$180 beside the \$30, aggregating in all \$210. Several players looked up into the face of the winner to see how he took his good luck, but his hat was drawn down over his eyes, and they could not see his features. He sat with his elbows on the table, his chin resting on his hands. For a few moments there was the sound of heavy breathing, then perfect quiet.

Before exposing the next card the dealer waited a moment to see if the stranger would not draw his money. He sat perfectly still, his face turned down to the heap before him, and as he gave no sign to take it in the dealer went on with the game. There was a multiplicity of chances that the winnings would go back where they came from—into the possession of the "pavilion." Indeed there had been a multiplicity of chances that they would not win the third time. And these ad-

verse chances were multiplied against its winning the fourth. When the card which was to decide the matter was exposed the eye of every one present was on it, forgetful of everything save the needy man's case. A burst of exclamations told that again he had won. The dealer gave a dissatisfied grunt, turned to his coffers to replenish his exchequer before paying the loss, then dumped several pounds of gold on the table before the winner.

Again the crowd looked at the fortunate man to see how he took his wonderful run of luck, but there was no evidence even at the supremely exciting moment when the card was exposed of even a tremor. No such emotional winner had ever played at the "pavilion." Several of the better dressed players lost interest in their own game and became intensely interested in that of the stranger. He made no motion to touch the money he had won, sitting apparently unmoved while the dealer was counting it out and settling the minor bets. Then, when all was ready for the next deal, the stranger's hand was still staked on the card on which he had bet and won several successive times.

"He's got to try it again."

"Pool!"

"Idiot!"

"Let him alone. He'll break the bank."

"He's gone to sleep."

"Wake him up."

The dealer, who was cocksure that fortune once more tempted would desert the stranger and return all his winnings to the "house," hurried on and exposed the next card.

A wild shout from the crowd showed that the stranger had won again.

The winner still sat motionless. One of the bystanders shook him. The man's head awayed, lost its support on the palms of his hands and fell forward on the table. He was lifted up, his hat removed and his face exposed.

He was dead.

"Tom Higgins, by thunder!" exclaimed a man opposite.

The shock was not sufficient to prevent one of the players who had a grudge against "the house" from noticing that the dealer was not paying.

"Down with the dust!" he cried.

"Down with the dust!" repeated the man who had recognized the stranger, putting his hand to his hip. "His wife and children are starving down in the gulch. They shall have his winnings."

The dealer, seeing the temper of the crowd, counted out \$5,450, which by common consent was intrusted to the man who knew the winner, with two others to assist. The body was buried at the expense of the crowd, who would not permit the winnings to be touched for the purpose.

The dead man's little daughter told how that morning when the family had been with scarcely a bite to eat for two days he had found a dollar. He started to spend it in provisions and in passing the "pavilion" yielded to temptation.

AUSTIN A. KINGSLEY.

ROOSEVELT INDORSED

Connecticut Republicans Instruct Delegates to Vote For Him.

A TWO DAYS' CONVENTION.

Many Contests Kept Credentials Committee Busy—Representative Brandegee Honored by Being Made Both Temporary and Permanent Chairman.

New Haven, Conn., May 12.—The administration of President Roosevelt was indorsed at the Connecticut Republican convention and it was recommended that the fourteen delegates chosen for the national convention at Chicago should vote as a unit for his nomination. Aside from the election of delegates the chief interest centered about the reorganization of the state central committee, composed of one member from each of the thirty-five senatorial districts. There was a contest for the control of this committee between Michael Kenealy, speaker of the last house of representatives in the general assembly, and the supporters of Andrew F. Gates of Hartford who has been chairman for the last two years. It resulted in the choice of Mr. Kenealy as chairman by a committee vote of 18 to 17.

After a session which lasted until daylight the credentials committee of the Republican state convention cleared up all business in readiness for a report at the opening of the second session.

Congressman F. B. Brandegee, the temporary chairman, called the convention to order and was immediately made permanent chairman amid cheering from the floor. A recess of ten minutes was taken to allow of the holding of county and district conventions for the choice of delegates to the national convention.

The choice of delegates at large to the national convention was proceeded with. Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia was unanimously chosen as the first delegate at large, and Charles M. Jarvis of New Britain was named as alternate. A contest for the position of second delegate at large between A. J. Sloper of New Britain and John L. Robinson of Hartford was settled in Mr. Robinson's favor by a vote of 283 to 220. John W. Atwood of Plainfield was chosen second alternate at large.

At this point Mayor Henney of Hartford read the report of the committee on resolutions, in which was embodied the platform of the convention. President Roosevelt's name was heartily applauded during the reading. The platform was adopted unanimously. It was as follows:

The Resolutions.

"We, the Republicans of Connecticut, in state convention assembled, express our unwavering fidelity to the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the national platform of 1900.

"We heartily indorse the administration of President Roosevelt, under which the country has attained a commercial development and prosperity unexampled in modern times. He has discharged the duties and responsibilities of his high office with such marked fidelity and conspicuous ability and his wisdom and statesmanship have so impressed the country at large that his nomination is demanded by the Republicans of the country, and his election is assured by the people.

"We respectfully recommend that the delegates chosen by this convention act as a unit in securing his nomination."

District and county delegates to the

National convention were chosen as follows:

District—Francis T. Maxwell, Frederick De Poyster, Frank B. Brandegee, Michael Kenealy.

County—Charles C. Bissell, W. H. Hall, Charles S. Mellen, Edwin B. Higgins, Edwin Milner, George L. Rockwell, George L. Cheney, Donald T. Warner.

Parker Wins in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 12.—The Democratic state convention has decided to select at the district caucuses twenty-six delegates to the national convention, tickets to be issued to delegates having prima facie evidence of election where there are contests. This will seat the Parker delegates from Vanderburg, Vigo, Tippecanoe and Benton, counties numbering about 125. This means that the Parker following will control the convention organization. It has been decided that the four delegates at large to the national convention chosen in state convention will be instructed for Parker and will vote under the unit rule.

FLINT BUYS CRUISERS.

New Yorker Has Two Peruvian Warships—What Will He Do With Them?

Santiago de Chile, May 12.—The Chilean cruisers Esmeralda and Chacabuco have been definitively sold to Charles R. Flint of New York. The contract price is \$5,150,000. Congress will assemble to approve the sale.

The Esmeralda is an armored cruiser of 7,029 tons displacement and 10,000 indicated horsepower. She was built in England and was completed in 1897. She has an armor belt six inches thick, has steel bulkheads six inches in thickness and four half inch steel shields to protect her heavy guns. Her armament consists of two eight-inch guns, sixteen six-inch guns, eight twelve-pounders and six small rapid fire guns. Her speed is estimated at over twenty-two knots.

The protected cruiser Chacabuco is of 4,500 tons displacement and 15,750 indicated horsepower. She was built in England and was completed in 1903. The Chacabuco has an armored deck one and three-quarters to four and one-half inches thick. Her armament is two eight-inch guns, ten 4.7-inch guns, sixteen 1.8-inch guns and three small rapid fire guns. Her speed is estimated at twenty-three knots.

Mr. Flint is understood to have undertaken to purchase the Captain Prat within six weeks.

The Captain Prat is a battleship, built in France and launched in 1893. She is of 6,000 tons displacement, has 12,000 horsepower, and her speed is estimated at over eighteen knots. Her armor belt is twelve inches in thickness, she has ten and one-half inches of armor over her gun positions, and she has an armored deck three inches thick. The armament of the Captain Prat consists of six 9.4-inch (Canet) guns, eight 4.7-inch (Canet) guns, six 2.2-inch guns, four 1.8-inch guns and fifteen smaller rapid fire guns.

Stork Hovering Over the Quirinal.

Rome, May 12.—The president of the house announced in the chamber of deputies that he had received an official letter from the prefect of the royal palace stating that Queen Helena expects to give birth to a child in September. The deputies thereupon rose from their seats, applauded and charged the president to present the congratulations of the chamber to the king and queen. There is considerable interest in the accomplishment, and as their majesties have no son it is hoped that their next child will be a boy.

A New Fourth Class Postmaster.

Washington, May 12.—Mrs. Albina S. Bouchard has been appointed fourth class postmaster at North Easton, N. Y.

The certain cure of skin diseases

promptly and pleasantly accomplished. No grease or bandages are used. There is no trouble or discomfort. The stinging and itching is stopped immediately. The smooth, natural healthy state of skin is restored quickly. Every trace of germs eradicated. Every case cured has been permanent. Every case of real skin disease has been cured. This is very unusual and should be investigated.

Call and look into the record of astonishing results now being obtained by skin specialists through the use of this new medicament known as D. D. D.

There is a special offer extended—which says "money back" (\$1) to anyone not pleased with results on trying a bottle of it.

RED CROSS PHARMACY,

Rickert & Wells, Proprietors.

160 North Main Street,

Barre, Vermont.

TO BUILD THE CANAL

John F. Wallace Accepts Post of Panama Engineer.

MANAGER OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Chief Construction Expert of That Road and Formerly Bridge Builder For the Santa Fe—Salary Will Be \$25,000 a Year.

Chicago, May 12.—John F. Wallace, general manager of the Illinois Central railway, has accepted an appointment as chief engineer of the Panama canal at a salary of \$25,000 a year. He will leave not later than early in June for the isthmus.

Mr. Wallace is a native of Massachusetts and was educated as a civil engineer at Monmouth university, Monmouth, Ill., of which his father was founder and first president. He was



JOHN F. WALLACE.

for many years bridge engineer of the Santa Fe railroad. In 1891 he was appointed chief engineer of the Illinois Central. He is now the general manager of that road.

Mr. Wallace is past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way association and Western Society of Engineers. He is also a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, American Railway association, American Railway guild and the Engineers' club of New York.

AMERICAN TROOPS AMBUSHED BY MOROS

Two Officers and Fifteen Men of the Seventeenth Infantry Slain in Mindanao.

Manila, May 12.—Lieutenant Winfield Harper and thirty-nine men of F company of the Seventeenth United States Infantry were caught on May 11 in an ambush by several hundred Moros.

Two American officers and fifteen men were killed and five men were wounded. The ambush occurred at Simpitan, on the east shore of Lake Liguasan, island of Mindanao.

International Y. M. C. A. Convention.

Buffalo, May 12.—The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America is in session here. The convention marks the fiftieth anniversary of the first international convention in America when the international committees formed and the first meeting on this continent of association delegates was held. The convention has brought about 1,400 delegates, representing 900 city associations, 700 student associations, 200 railroad associations and a large number of miscellaneous associations representing the army, navy, negro and Indian races and industrial concerns.

Bubonic Plague in Formosa.

Washington, May 12.—A. C. Lambert, vice consul general at Daitot, which is a new name for Tamsui, the old capital of Formosa, reports to the state department that during the month of March there were 558 cases of bubonic plague on the island with 399 deaths. The consul shows that the plague has been epidemic for the last five years in the southern part of the island. But with one exception, this March record is the worst for the corresponding month in any preceding year.

New York Central Bond Issue.

New York, May 12.—While no official statement is obtainable regarding the proposed New York Central bond issue, it is generally accepted that the loan will be for a total of \$30,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 will be used to take up an equal amount of outstanding notes, leaving \$25,000,000 to be expended on improvements.

Moody Coming Home.

Washington, May 12.—The navy department is informed that the United States Steamship Dolphin has left Havana for Pensacola with Secretary Moody and party aboard.

German Cruisers to Awe Haiti.

Berlin, May 12.—Announcement is made by the ministry of the marine that after four cruisers of the east American division have shown the German flag at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, they will proceed to Newport News, Va. However, if it shall be found necessary, the cruiser Gazelle will remain at Port-au-Prince.

New Low Record For Steel.

New York, May 12.—The common stock of the United States Steel corporation has made a new low record, selling at 9 1/2. The previous low level was 9 1/4 in the early part of the year.

Stock Exchange Seats Cheap.

New York, May 12.—The seat of H. Archibell on the New York Stock Exchange has been sold for the reported price of \$90,500. This is about \$5,500 under the last price obtained for a Stock Exchange membership.

Hanged Himself With Trunk Strap.

Batavia, N. Y., May 12.—Joseph Veltz, a prominent resident of this city, committed suicide at his home, 432 Elliott street. He was found hanging to a rafter by a trunk strap. Mr. Veltz had been in poor health for some time and was to have been sent to an insane asylum.

CHANGE of LIFE

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop forever, are only a few of the symptoms of dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.

READ THESE CONVINCING LETTERS:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write you about the wonderful cure your medicine has brought about.

"I suffered for years with change of life. I would have fainting spells, either before or after my monthly periods. They would come on me suddenly. Sometimes I would be on the street.

"I had pains all over me. My head ached all the time, could take no walks or go up stairs without becoming completely exhausted. I suffered untold misery. I tried doctor's medicines for a long time, but derived no benefit.

"I cannot say too much in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and would advise all sufferers of female trouble to use it, for it will certainly cure them."—MRS. LIZZIE C. REYNOLDS, Buchanan, Va.

When one stops to think about the good these women derived belief; yet it is all true as stated in their letters published above at

For these ills no other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

As a positive fact the private files at Lydia E. Pinkham's laboratory contain thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." The cures of Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Blake are not unusual ones for this medicine to accomplish.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My trouble was change of life and cramping. No human tongue can describe what I suffered with the cramp. I dreaded from one time to another so much that I almost wanted to die.

"Our family physician did everything he could for me, but I got no relief. He said if I lived to get through with the other trouble, it would wear away after a time, but I had it six years and could not walk or exercise in any way without bringing on an attack of the cramp, and I would suffer untold misery until I would be perfectly exhausted and helpless.

"I read in one of your little books about your medicine being good for female trouble and change of life, and thought there was no harm in trying it, so I did, and it helped me and I was able to take walks and work some.

"I am very thankful for the relief your medicine has been to me."—MRS. V. M. BLAKE, Deep Water, W. Va.

From this great medicine, it seems almost beyond their own request.

No such helpful advice to women who are sick can be had elsewhere as will be received free by addressing Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.—If you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

